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NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1871.

CHICAGO.

ACTIVITY IN THE BURNED DISTRICT. TEMPORARY STRUCTURES NEARLY READY FOR OCCUPANCY—THE BANKS TO RESUME TO-DAY
—GENERAL RESUMITION OF TRADE—NEARLY
ONE HUNDRED THOU SAND HOMELESS PEOPLE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNK! CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Every worker that could be pressed into service for love or money has been at work to-day rebuilding and reconstructing. The evil of careless benefaction has wrought serious mischief, and out of the immense numbers of houseless and unemployed, not a tenth part of the needed force can be obtained to run up the new buildcontracted for and actually in progress. There cannot be less than 55,000 able-bodied men out of employment, yet so demoralized are they by a few days of idleness and gratuitous living, that they stand aloof, and take no part in the pressing emergency now at hand. As high as \$3 an hour has been paid by great firms in urgent cases. The Rehef Association has been forced to adopt vigorous measures, and the system of starvation may be tried to bring these men to their senses. With such forces as could be obtained, however, the work of building was carried on yesterday and to-day, and the result is almost incredible. Along the lake fronting Michigan-ave., there are more than 100 immense frame one-story warehouses in progress, and some of them actually roofed in, and ready for occupation to-morrow or next day. The first steps have been taken to set the judicial wheels in motion, several of the school-houses being appropriated for court and chambers. A law library is to be borrowed from a neighboring town, and very soon the lawyers will have occupation as well as the rest of the crippled

To-morrow the Chicago banks resume in full, and it is announced from Washington that the National Banks are in condition to continue operations, and are authorized to do so from the Treasury Department. The Controller of the Currency has made personal examination, and himself announces the fact in a printed eard to the public. As may be imagined, all those unexpected glimpses of good fortune, when all was imagined lost, has inspired in business circles a hopeful buoyancy, which will do much to keep up the spirits of the city under the depression of actual troubles and future trials.

The unexpected aid from a majority of the insurance companies is, however, the theme of greates comment and hearty satisfaction. In the first awful moments no one hoped to save even a relic. All was imagined lost. It did not seem possible for any number of institutions, no matter how rich and well endowed, to come up to the burden of such mighty sums as went up in the flame and smoke of those two destroying days. The Manhattan of New-York, although the effort forces it to suspend, means to pay everything to the assured. The local insurance compa mies are entirely and irrecoverably crushed, but will probably return a small share to the insured. The Home of New-York, through its agents here, an nonnees that the early statements of its liabilities were greatly exaggerated, and that instead of \$4,000,000 the Company loses \$2,500,000, and will pay every cent without trouble.

WHAT THE RAILROADS ARE DOING. It is, however, no exaggeration to say that the salvation of Chicago depends on the railroads, and these vast corporations have not for an instant seemed insensible to the duty that rested on them, although suffering heavily. Every line in the country, so far as heard from, have aided by free transportation, and actual donations of money, in succoring the people to rebuild the city. With every facility taxed to the utmost, these gigantic concerns are now actually rebuilding their depots, and replacing all that has been destroyed. The great Union Depot will be up again in very little time, and the other depots are in the hands of the contractors already. It is a comment on the marvelous good management of these institutions that, during the seven days of anarchy, terror and destruction, not a life has been lost, not a package missed, and scarcely a train belated.

RESUMPTION OF TRADE. The daily papers, almost as well appearing as before the catastrophe, are now published regularly, and receive a splendid business. The regular stock and financial reports make a good showing, and it is regular steadily reasserting itself. Cattle are still largely, and this great branch of Chicago's ancient wealth promises to suffer no diminution by the temporary interruption. Capital in every conceivable form is preparing to pour in A great list of new banks is announced, with Canadian and English capital. The great Bank of Montreal is to establish a branch here with a fabulous capital. A Western capitalist is also about to start a private bank with \$500,000. REAL ESTATE SPECULATIONS.

Rents went up spasmodically under the impulse of the business hegira, but they will very shortly be readjusted, when the great wooden warehouses now going up are finished. Still, for a long time to come, the basements of the handsome private residences on Wabash and Michigan-aves. must be used for banks and other business of a like nature, and the rents of private dwellings must con tinue high in consequence; but there will be no opportunity for "corners" in real estate, as several over-gullible Wall-st. sharpers intimated There have been several cases where shrewd men have bought up leases, and rented buildings at 500 per cent advance. Onelman, while his foundery was disappearing in smoke and ashes, bethought himself of a tumble-down editice on Canal-st., straightway secured it at a rental of \$1,200, and now rents it in rooms and offices at \$12,000, and has still a room in it for himself. Sales of real estate are substantially the same as before the fire, and that indicates pretty

well the disposition of the business men. The scarcity of help affects the grain market some what. Several vessels now lie at the wharf awaitingmen to unload the cargoes, but the owners are not willing to pay at the exorbitant rate of \$3 an hour, as the men preposterously demand.

MEARLY ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND HOMELESS PER

SONS. As close an estimate as can be reached puts the houseless at 09,310. This is not guess-work, however, as the official lists show the number of houses and the number of people in the burned division. Of course, all of these are not on the charity of the town. Many retain slight sums from the banks and have other resources; but the great majority must be cared for in some way during the long Winter that hovers over this northern country. The sufferers are now under the control of the best citizens of the city There was a great effort to get the bandling of the wast fund into the hands of a band of corrupt city politicians, whose record will compare with that of the New-York Ring. This fund for the sufferers is increasing to tremendous proportions. Dispatches from England and Ireland, received to-day, place about \$800,000 at the disposal of the Committee. The Chairman tells me that a constant force of clerks is necessary to simply file money contributions, and that he cannot pretend to read all of them. A splendid club-room has been placed at the disposal of the Relief Committee, and here the foremost men of the State and the first capttalists in the country are in town, advising and counseling the sorely tried rulers and the disposers

of the great charity. Any one who has ever entered Chicago on the Illinois Central or Michigan Central Railroads will recall the long narrow plain, rolling down to the lake, fronting Michigan-ave, through almost its entire length. In other days this was set saide as a public park, being sparsely covered with trees. Now, however, it is alive with the elaster and classer of

a bustling commercial mart. Every square foot is apportioned off to some building, and scores of edifices have shot up like magic on the hitherto neglected waste. As early as Wednesday the ground had been staked off, signs copiously posted about, and all the preparation of a great cam-Two advantages are gained by this apparently unmeaning selection. there is abundant water near at hand, and it will be months before the pipes can be brought to work in the burned districts. Second, the erection of these temporary buildings does not cumber the grounds which must eventually be prepared for the rebuilding of the city. Furthermore, this is the home of 200,000 of the population, and this is where they must be accommodated for the present. The financial institutions are also conveniently contiguous, and that alone should have weight to settle the matter. If you should come into the city to-day from the east, and ride up Twenty-second-st. to the new Michigan Avenue Hotel, you would never suspect that these bustling men and women were rescued with nothing but life from a surging ocean of flame, and that the slim line of blocks before you curtained the most appalling sight of a generation. The great coal beds are burning still, but the smaller fires are pretty generally out, save the coal-holes of private dwellings, where small sepulchral jets continue to burn, only visible when darkness comes on.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.1

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 .- There has been wonderful activity in the South Division of the burned district to-day. Thousands of men have been at work clearing away the ruins and putting up temporary buildings, &c. Every laboring man willing to work can find plenty to do at liberal wages. The action of the banks yesterday, in unanimously resolving to open for business to-morrow, and to pay at once, if called for, every dollar due their depositors, and the promptness of the insurance companies in settling their losses, have inspired renewed confidence.

The reports of the loss of life are greatly exaggerated. The number of dead bodies already disovered is less than 125. A large number of persons supposed to be lost are alive and well.

The Board of Trade has not yet decided upon the future location of its building. The Rush Medical College resumed its usual course in the City Hospital to-day.

The Secretary of the Treasury has reconsidered his recent order instructing Collectors of Custons to cease forwarding goods in bond to Chicago, as a temporary Custom-House has been established here, and merchandise in bond can now be shipped to this port as heretofore.

Col. Eastman, Postmaster, announces that the Money Order Department of the Chicago Post-Office is in operation, and ready to pay all orders promptly. Postmasters making deposits should remit National Bank drafts on New-York, or send currency by registered letters. The Post-Office safes were reached to-day, and their contents found badly scorched; \$3,500 in money was recovered, and about \$80,000 worth of postage stamps were in a condition to be returned for exchange, although not fit to be used. The cashier's day book and ledger were found to be in a condition to be read, but the cash book was destroyed. The safe of the money order superintendent, and that of the stamped envelope clerk, were yet in the ruins. The United States District Attorney lost all his papers.

FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] CHICAGO, Oct. 14.-Man is the only animal who wastes his time in efforts to find out how things began for the mere pleasure of knowing. We are of satisfied with our pleasures until we have obsoned them with that flavor of realism. We purue our Burgundy until we have hunted it down to the vats where it spirts under the broad feet of the peasants of Beaune. And we are equally unwise in dwelling on the source of our troubles, instead of looking forward to the end of them, and then forgetting them wholly. The Nile is better worth seeing at Karnak and Cairo than at Nyanza. The Misissippi is a far more enjoyable stream at Spunky Point or Alton than at Itasca'Lake. Yet good men. sensible in the main, waste their lives in tracking them to those savage thickets, where nature has hidden away their cradles safe from the tread of the

I see the folly of all this plainly enough, but the human nature in me will not let me follow my own precept. I have here before me six miles, more or less, of the finest conflagration ever seen. I have smoking ruins and ruins which have broken themselves of smoking; churches as romantic in their dilapidation as Melrose by moonlight; mountains of brick and mortar and forests of springing chimneys; but I turned from them all this morning to hunt for the spot where the fire started. It is the greatest and most brilliant apparition of the nineteenth century-more reckless than Fisk, more remorseless than Bismarck. Some details of its early life might not be without edification. There may be lessons in its cradle and its grave. These were the thoughts that justified me in going to Dekoven-st., though the real reason was that I was curious to see the first footprint of the monster who had trampled a great city out of existence in a day.

Nothing could be more ignoble and commonplace than this quarter of Chicago. I reached it by cross ing over the long drawbridge at Twelfth-st., which was swinging gracefully on its pivot as I came. The streets were all filled with wagons loaded down with furniture, which exposed to the gaze of the loungers the broken life of the family. The air of the quarter was wholly foreign and not quite reputable. Even the little Church of St. Wenzel added to the Bohemian air of the district. German volunteers were guarding the relief stores from hungry Czechs, who would make irregular forays on the provisions. Both sides thought their dignity required they should speak English instead of their native tongue. "Keep your fingers von dem pretzels off, or you'll git a "Yes! I bet you got a heap o' style, hat on you." don't it." These colloquies sometimes give us moments of conjecture as to the final doom of our language. I found Dekoven-st. at last, a mean little street of shabby wooden houses, with dirty dooryards and unpainted fences falling to decay. It had no look of Chicago about it. Take it up bodily and drop it out on the prairie and its name might be Lickskillet Station as well as anything else. The street was unpaved and littered with old boxes and mildewed papers, and a dozen absurd geese wandered about with rustic familiarity. Slatternly women lounged at the gates and bare-legged children kept up an evidently traditional warfare of skirmishing with the geese. On the south side of the street not a house was touched. On the north only one remained. All the rest were simply ashes. There were no piles of ruin here. The wooden hovels left no landmarks except here and there a stunted chimney too squat to fall. The grade had been raised in places and left untouched in others, so that now as in the North Division, the roads seemed like via ducts, and scorched and blackened trees seemed growing out of sodded cellars. But of all the miserable plain stretching out before me to the burning coal-heaps in the northern distance, I was only interested in the narrow block between Dekoven and Taylor-sts., now quite flat and cool, with small gutter-boys marching through the lots, some kicking with bare feet in the light ashes for suspected and speradic coals, and others prudently mounted on stilts, which sunk from time to time in the spongy soil and caused the young acrobats to descend ignominiously and pull them out. This was the Mecca of my pilgrimage, for here the fire began. One squalid little hovel alone remained intact in all that vast expanse. A warped and weather-beaten shanty of two rooms, perched

thin niles, with tin plates nailed half

way down them like dirty pantalets. There was no shabbier hut in Chicago nor in Tipperary. But it stood there safe, while a city had perished before it and around it. It was preserved by its own destructive significance. It was made sacred by the curse that rested on it-a curse more deadly than that which darkened the lintels of the house of Thyestes. For out of that house, last Sunday night, came a woman with a lamp to the barn behind the house, to milk the cow with the crumpled temper, that kicked the lamp, that spilled the kerosene, that fired the straw, that burned Chicago. And there to this hour stands that craven little house, holding on tightly to its miserable existence. I stood on the sidewalk opposite, as induty bound,

calling up the appropriate emotions. A strange, wrinkled face on a dwarfish body came up and said, "That's a dhreadful sight." I assented, and he continued in a melancholy croon: "Forty year I've lived here-and there wasn't a brick house but wan, and that was the Lakeside House, and it's gone now; an' av ye'll belave me, Soor, I niver see a fire loike I believed him thoroughly, and he went that." away. My emotions not being satisfactory from a front view of the shanty, I went around to the rear, and there found the Man of the House sitting with two of his friends. His wife, Our Lady of the Lamp-freighted with heavier disaster than that which Psyche carried to the bed-side of Eros-sat at the window, knitting. I approached the Man of the House and gave him good-day. He glanced up with sleepy, furtive eyes. I asked him what he knew about the origin of the fire. He glanced at his friends and said, civilly, he knew very little; he was waked up about 9 o'clock by the alarm, and fought from that time to save his house; at every sentence he turned to his friends and said. "I can prove it by them," to which they nodded assent. He seemed fearful that all Chicago was coming down upon him for prompt and integral payment of that \$200,000,000 his cow had kicked over. His neighbors say this story is an invention dating from the second day of the fire. There was something unutterably grotesque in this ultimate atom feeling a sense of responsibility for a catastrophe so stupendous, and striving by a fiction, which must have heavily taxed his highest powers of imagination, to escape a reckoning he was already free from,

Like his fellows the midge and the mit Through minuteness, to wit. Having seen the beginning of the fire we thought

it worth while to track it through its rise and its

grandeur to its magnificent end after a glorious day's life. There is a very singular caprice of the fire in the North Division, equally remarkable with that in Dekoven-st. The house of Mr. Mahlon Ogden, a large frame building standing very near the street, is entirely untouched, while the entire region around it is laid bare. Even the church across the street, which stands entirely detached, is destroyed. The escape of the Orden mansion is as complete and as mysterious as if it had worn an invisible coat of asbestos. The fire was no less singular in what it attacked than in what it spared. Just beyond this house, which would seem with its dry seasoned pine a most appetizing morsel for the fire-devil, there lies a green and tranquil grave-yard, with nothing in it which could attract a well-regulated fire. But this fiery tempest has swept in among these graves and tombstones, has sought out with an apparent disregard of conducting material, the humble wooden head-boards, and has even gnawed the marble in many places. The last expiring efforts of the flames were in the quiet German cemetery at the gate of Lincoln Park, by the shining beach of the Lake. It is here that hundreds of the hunted fugitives of the North Division, hotly chased by the fire, came to pass that first miserable night of hunger and cold. Loads of household goods were brought here, and dashed carelessly upon the ground. As the hard night wore on, and the cold wind came blowing in from the "unsalted sea," chilling the blood after the fever of the day, these unhappy people began to break up and burn the furniture they had saved, and brought so far with labor and pain. Everywhere you may see the traces of that wretched vigil of heart-breaking desperation. At one point there is a pile of half-burned pictureframes profusely gilded and elaborately carved, and at another there lie the scattered fragments of a richly-inlaid cabinet. A library-chair has its back burned away and its upholstery wrinkledfand singed with the watch-fire. But there are other and more revolting evidences of the misery which on that night gave many over into infernal guidance. I passed one modest grave, near the scene of a nightcamp. A heart was carved upon the wooden tombstone by pious hands, and into this touching emblem a steel fork had been driven by some! brutal fist.

Above the outraged blazon were the tender words, Ruhe Sauft ("Sleep Softly"). The scenes witnessed in that quiet graveyard during that night of horror were enough to appall the stoutest temperaments. A throng of half-maddened sufferers straggled through the grove looking for their friends and finding no one, oppressed by a weight of anxiety that caused them to neglect their physical discomforts. Delicate women came as they had escaped from death in thin fluttering night clothes blown about by the surly Autumn wind. Several were in a state which demanded the gentlest care and sympathy. Many little children were thrown into the crowd too young to speak their names. And upon all, the crushing blow of an enormous and irremediable disaster had fallen and rendered them for the moment incapable of any rational judgment. I heard of one company of German singers from a low concert saoon, who flew out into the night with nothing but their tawdry evening dresses, who sat shivering and silent in a huddled group in the lee of a tomb-stone their bare arms and shoulders blue and pinched, and the tinsel flowers in their hair, shining with frost. They talked little, but sometimes they cheated their mis ery with songs, and it had a strange effect to hear in that gloomy and sorrow-stricken place the soft impurities of the Vienna muse, and the ringing and joyous jodel of the Tyrol. Near by the fragments of a Methodist congregation had improvised a prayermeeting, and the sound of psalms and supplication went up mingled with that worldly music to the

deep and tolerant heavens.

The fire could get no hold on the green wood of Lincoln Park and so gave it up, and went furiously off to the left and ate up all the pretty suburbar houses on that side, and ended only when the wide prairie lay before it with nothing more to burn. At the corner of Willow and Orchard-sts., the noble outline of the Newberry School bounds the line of de vastation as if to say that the future hope of Chicago, the power that shall yet rise superior to calamity, is Intelligence.

THE RUINED DISTRICT.

TS BOUNDARIES EXACTLY DEFINED - SCENES

AMONG THE PEOPLE-DR. COLLYER'S CHURCH -NEW STORIES OF ADVENTURE.
[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] CHICAGO, Oct. 18 .- I have just made a personal inspection of the condition of North Chicago. I en-tered by the northernmost of the bridges on the north branch, in order to see first what was left. On my way to this bridge I came upon a young man, in the open lot, sitting on the ground by the side of a box of bread. Injuiring if he had gone into business as a baker, I found that he had been to some freight cars near by to procure some supplies, that his box contained meat and apples as well as bread, and that he was resting on account of feebleness produced by exposure after the terrible ex-baustion of Monday. I shouldered his box and went the bridge to the temporary refuge which he had found. Besides himself there were his wife, three young children, and a widowed aunt with eight children, the eldest a girl. He had had a good situation as a clerk in one of our leading dry good houses in State-st., and, with his aunt, owned houses, the rent of two of which was the sole depend-ence of the widow and her eight children. The fire took escaped, and about fifty dollars in money which the children, teams dashing recklessly or choked the young clerk had just invested in boards to build a by their own mad rush women's clothes conshanty on their lots, in which to house the double family of 13. The chance of obtaining employment for the man seemed fair. He slept out on the prairie the night after the fire, and was nearly helpless the next day from fatigue and severe chills. Probably great numbers laid that night the foundation of ague or consumption. The Sunday night had been very warm, and Monday, until toward midnight, was so mild as to make sitting out not quite uncomfortable for a well person. But a sharp occurred about midnight; rain came, with violent and very chilly winds, under which even the robust suffered severely. Those who had some covering found the wind too much for them, and many lacked even the chance to shield their wearied bodies from the blast and their little ones from the chili unfriendliness of the dropping skies. The rain was not drenching, nor was the wind near to freezing, but both were just at the point which makes excessive discomfort to the hardy, and to the enfeebled is the touch of distant

but certain death. STORIES FROM THE SUFFERERS. In a church some blocks away, quite on the north-west verge of population, I found other examples of suffering The first to greet me was a bright and brave German fellow, also a dry goods clerk, who had rescued his wife and five children, and had saved plenty of good clothing and household stuff enough for tolerable comfort, only that he had no money and no chance of securing a house He took little thought for himself, however, but showed me a family of ten-cight small children-the father and mother workers with the sewing-machine. They had owned a house and lot worth \$4,000 or \$5,000, with a debt of \$700. The half-weekly payments for making up clothing had been their living. When the fire came the two Singer sewing-machines were saved by burying them in the garden behind the house. Tueson going to inspect, the found ghouls just ready to make off with them. One of these saved appearances for the moment by offering to carry them to the owner's place of refuge, but on reaching this demanded \$10, and took one of the \$85 machines in lieu of payment. I am happy to say that two of Sheridan's bayonets are after that fellow, and that we have stern law for these extortions if the perpetrators are caught. But by far the saddest case here was that of a beautiful and refined woman, known, I understand, in art and operatic circles, whose husband is missing and who escaped herself in only a night wrapper; was driven to distraction by the terrors of the wild flight, and was picked up in Lincoln Park in a state of more than balf insanity. In the direst need of care from her own sex, ready to die, almost, from extreme exhaustion and wandering in mind most of the time, she had had last night only the nursing and help which two men could give, and now lay on a pallet upon the church floor, directly behind the rear pew on one side A young woman cared for her during the day, but at night female imagination lent partial insanity too great terrors, and care which should have fallen to womanly sympathy devolved on the rude though kind and skilled hands of men. The man whose brave and clear head gave him chief charge had had experience in a hospital; but it was pitiful that womanly protection should not be at hand, and that the couch of such a sufferer should not be tenderly spread under a private roof. Unhappily, the entire length of burnt Chicago intervened between all these sufferers, on the north side, and that part of the city

where suitable care could have been secured for them.

THE BURNED DISTRICT ACCURATELY MEASURED.

There was more spared of the remote north-west of this north side of Chicago than the reports had any of them admitted-an explanation of which fact I shall presently mention. In 1868 the city limits were at Fullerton-av the length of which from the lake to the north branch of the river is two miles. North-ave., a mile back in the city, is but a mile and a half in length from lake to river. As far as North-ave, there was little left, and clear up Fullerton-ave, the more thickly occupied part was all swept away, but the limit of this part ran diagonally from near the west end of North-ave. to near the end of Fullerton-ave. On the left or of this limit is a large district mostly unoccupied, and yet sprinkled in various direc-tions with residences of city people, as well as with the cottages of gardeners. Unpaved streets deep with sand or with earth which is like ashes, are opened, and to a considerable extent sidewalks of plank are laid; and there are two or three small churches within the district. Thus in fact a territory in shape an isosceles triangle, having the base nearly two miles long on Fullerton-ave. to the north, and the sides (1) the river on the west, running there north-west and south-east, and (2) the limit of closer building on the east, running north-east and southwest, was not swept by the fire, and is now the equivalent of a small, very sparely settled village. Oak openings covered with a young and low growth of trees, square bare even of fences and thickly covered with thistles, gardens occupying four to eight acres, make up a very large proportion of the district. The city limits were not long ago removed half a mile north of Fullerton-ave., ict of more than a souare of which is as much "country" as if no city had ever been thought of in the vicinity. The fire actually crossed Fullerton-ave. into this district, and ran across its south-east corner, near the lake on the east and above Lincoln Park on the north. But it was the least possible snip of ground which was burned over here and only one small building which was reached. The residence and grounds of Mr. Huck, one of the great Northaids brewers, who lost \$500,000 lower down on the lake shore by the destruction of his brewery, occupies the lake shore front on the north side of Fullerton-ave. his barn standing nearest the south-east corner of the premises, and just beyond it to the south-east is the small house which the fire reached. By great efforts, and aided by the police, whom Mr. Huck stimulated by the promise of \$1,000 reward, the barn was saved, and the fire checked at that point. On the site of this one small house, therefore, just over Fullerton-ave., and right at the edge of the wide sands beyond which is the lake, one stands at the finishing point of the conflagration. And here I may correct the common accounts even of persons resi-dent at the extreme north end, in regard to the distance run by the fire. From Fullerton-ave. south to Kinzie-st., is two and one-half miles by the survey. Kinzie-st. is the second street north of the main channel of the river. From Kinzie-st. south, across the river, and as far as Harrison st., is exactly one mile. Nearly all of one block was saved north of Harrison-st., the last block to the east, directly on the lake. Excepting this block, the distance due north from one limit of the fire to the other, or from Harrison-st. to the fire to the other, or from Harrison-st. to Fullerton-ave., is precisely three and one-half miles. This, therefore, is the length of the broad sweep of conflagration. The average breadth on the south side is threefourths of a mile, until one reaches Randolph-st., going north, which is the third street south of the river. Here the great Central Depot grounds at the foot of Lake and Water-sts. push the line of breadth out to exactly one nile. Thus the confiagration crossed the main trunk o Chicago River with one mile of front. Over the river the breadth pushes still more into the lake, enough to give the fire a front of a mile and ne-sixth, and this front is fully kept for the first half mile north and nearly or quite kept for the second half-mile; it did not lose much of it for the third half mile. But for the last mile not more than half of the square mile was run over, the burnt half being a triangle, of which the base was about a mile in ength and the upper point was the finishing point of the fire. This whole region was not burned by a direct northward progress of the fire, but in vast swaths from the river on the west diagonally across to the lake. First one vast sweep was made of the triangle the base of which is the main channel of the river and the upper point of which is the Water Works. After this there struck in a dozen other sweeping scythes of flame, the are first creeping a block or two along the bank of the north branch, and then tearing madly across in a northeast direction to the lake. The swinging terrors did not sweep evenly forward, but sometimes one behind outran one which had the start, and they made horrible dashes into each other. As new start was made higher up on the river bank, and the course was diagonally across, th effect was to maintain a general line of advance directly north, until the last start on the river was taken, when ed steadily narrowing until the fire ended in a point as I have described. The effect of thus moving corps after corps of fire-terrors, their racing side by side, and their fierce mutual interferences was one of compounded horrors and of amazing sublimity. It ed as if the earth shook with the awful breathing of the fire monaters, while their voices roared in horrid mison or more herrid discord, as if earth and sky were rushing to ruin. The trampling of the fire-chase

brongs, vast whirls of smoke and sparks con

their own mad rush, women's clothes con stantly taking fire, and combustible bundles bursting into flame, while sighs and groans and shricks made an undertone to the fire-tempest—such was the scene at the oment when the fullest and flercest course of the manifold conflagration was reached, after successive starts of the fire had been made along the river bank, and when the full number of the reapers of destruction wer n mad career across the doomed plain.

BURNING OF UNITY CHURCH. I found upon inspection, and from the reports of those

who worked to the last to save it, that the burning of a ouse just south was the immediate cause of the loss of Unity Church. Mr. Collyer and his friends worked with desperation against the doom of the beautiful edifice but in vain. It was the heaviest blow, not of loss of life, which fell that day, Robert Collyer's loss of his church. It had been not merely built for him, but built by him, and was his pride and joy. When further effort was hopeless, the great stricken poet-preacher was led away blind and nearly distracted from exces of exertion and exposure to smoke and dust. Rest and water restored the kindly sight and gave back the exhausted strength, but the noment was one of the most painful anxiety. It illustrates the extortion practiced that day by teamsters that Mr. Collyer could not get two trunks removed for less than \$100. The trunks were dragged some distance and then buried in a celery field, whence they came out all right the next day. Some \$2,000 worth of Mr. Coll-yer's books were heaped up in the park in front of his church, and were saved with only the injury due to the rain of Monday night. The lady to whom Mr. Collyer's son was married on Wednesday night lost everything by the fire, and was married, none the less happily, in a

DOMESTIC RELIEF.

ADDITIONAL CITY CONTRIBUTIONS.

THE TRIBUNE has received and handed over to A. A.
Low, Treasurer, the following additional sums:
Employee Birby & Co. ... \$40 Jesse Cumming \$10
Worknes John R. Hoole & Son. 29 J. C. Eldredge, Pay Director United States Navy, has received the following telegram in response to a disputch authorizing the Mayor of Chienge to draw at sight for \$6.350, contributed by the officers and employes at the Navy-Yard:
God bless rou all. It is a splendid contribution. The Chicago Rellef
and Aid Society will draw in due time.

B. B. Mason, Mayor.

CONTRIBUTIONS REPORTED BY TELEGRAPH. The following contributions for the Chicago sufferers were reported by telegraph yesterday from the

places named:
QUEBRC.—Col. Martindale, commanding garrison, forwarded 1.500 blankets and a number of tents.
St. JOHN, N. B.—General subscriptions, 46,000.
ALBANY.—The churches on Sunday contributed nearly \$15,000; total thus far, \$40,000.
BINGHAMTON.—From the Congregational, Episcopal, and Presbyterian Churches, \$500.
POTTSVILLE, Penn.—Contributions from Prosbyterian and Episcopal Churches, \$1,000.
SANTA FY.—General subscriptions, \$800.
WASHINGTON.—The cash subscriptions now amount to \$157,000.

HARTFORD.-The general subscriptions now amount to \$30,000.
WORGESTER.—The Chicago fund is now \$35,000. CHICAGO REFUGEES IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—It is estimated that nearly \$50,000 were raised by collections in all the churches yesterday in aid of Chicago. Several refugee families from Chicago have arrived here. A frame house on the corner of Eighth and South-sta., used as a police station, has been devoted to their reception by Mayor

EUROPEAN AID. PUBLIC MEETING IN MANCHESTER-LIBERAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 16 .- Taking advantage of the holiday a large meeting was held in the Town Hall of this city yesterday, for the purpose of receiving sub scriptions to the Chicago relief fund. The Bishop of Manchester presided, and spoke in advocacy of liberal Manchester presided, and spoke in advocacy of inerral contributions in sid of the distressed city. Measrs, Jscob Bright and Hugh Birley, members of Parliament for Manchester, and Mr. Adams, the United States Consul, were also present and addressed the meeting. The contributions on the spot amounted to 24,600. Beside this amount, a large quantity of clothing was given. Supscriptions which have been opened in the various cities throughout Great Britain have met with cordial responses, and the outgoing steamers from all our ports will carry large contributions, both in money and material.

will carry large contributions, both in money and material.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Chamber of Commerce of Sheffield has resolved to call a meeting of the principal citizens for the purpose of contributing to the relief of Chicago. A meeting for the relief of Chicago was held in the town hall of Liverpool to-day, at which the Mayor presided. A Committee was appointed to receive contributions, and 28,500 were raised on the spot.

The subscriptions taken at the Mansion House for the cheefit of the Chicago sufferers amount thus far to £20,000. 'The Strand Theater devoted the proceeds of Wedinesday's performance to the Relief fund.

The Lord Mayor of London has forwarded 27,000 in aid of the Chicago sufferers.

C. F. Lapurond of No. 167 Broadway. General Acent of

The Lord Mayor of London has by Manuary of the Chicago sufferers.

C. F. Langford of No. 167 Broadway, General Agent of the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vermout, proposes to contribute the entire products of his office for one month.

The announcement in Saturday's Tribune, that the Sugar Manufacturing Company had contributed \$10,000, should have read "Singer Manufacturing Company."

Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. have contributed \$20,000 through their London, New-York, and Philadelphia houses. houses. Harris Bros. Co. of London, representing the Corp mer-chants, have forwarded £800.

THE KU-KLUX.

EXPIRATION OF THE FIVE DAYS' GRACE AL-LOWED TO THE SOUTH CAROLINA BANDS-PARTICULARS OF THE RIOTS IN GROESBECK,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 .- Advices from South Carolina are looked for here with considerable anxiety to-day, as the last of the five days of grace allowed by the recent proclamation. The Attorney-General has gone with Col. Merrill of the 7th Cavalry to York County, S. C., the center of the proclaimed district. Additional cavalry have arrived there since the publication of the proclamation. According to recent advices, there appears no disposition on the part of the Ku-Klux to surrender their arms, &c. On the contrary, it is known that most of those who fear arrest are lying out. The United States Marshal and his deputies are busy in the Ku-Klux country. Among the arms to be surrendered are 800 Winchester rifles, captured from the State militia me months ago, which have been in the possession of

Letters from Texas igive an interesting account of the troubles at Groesbeck and Springfield, which have caused Bov. Davis to send a considerable body of the State police there, and to ask power of the Legislature to beck by a gambler named Applewhite, who carried a pistol contrary to law, and refused to surrender the same to a colored officer, who noticed it, and resisted an attempt to dissarm him the was shot dead in the subsequent melec, while attempting to use his pistol. Almost instantly the streets were filled with armed Democrate, and the police officer was barely able to save his detachment, who first barricaded themselves in Groesbeck and then marched to Springfield, in the same county, where they were followed and besieged by an armed crowd of several hundred men, who gathered from all quarters, after the first afray, as if under orders from some secret authority. The roads leading to the two towns were picketed, and at Groesbeck the Houston evening train was stopped and searched for State officers. At Springfield the mail stage was stopped and searched. Information of the riot was first forwarded to the capital by a lady. These events occurred just before the election, and, as a result, no polls were opened there. The disturbance does not seem to have subsided, and infaminatory appeals about a war of races, &c., have been made. pistol contrary to law, and refused to surrender the

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. .Rich discoveries of gold have been made in

....The Spanish man-of-war Tornado is in Aspin-

....Nearly all the Senior Class of Bowdoin College have been suspended for absenting themselves from rectationsThe losses of the Pacific Insurance Co. of San Francisco are estimated at \$1,000,000, and the Company will probable

Horatio Bolster has been sentenced to two imprisonment in the Albasy Pentsentary for killing "Somey" a gambler, in Washington in February last. . A short and sharp earthquake shock of a few is duration awake the people in Late Village. N. H., about 18 h on Sanday night. It pessed from north-west to south-cast.

... A very so /ese anow-storm is reported on Thurs-lay last, eaer flawlings Station. Wroming. The snow was three and few test deep in some places. Passenger traits on the Pacific Rallroad were lelayed 12 hours, the passengers saffering severely for want of feed and

THE QUEEN'S CUP.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

AN AMERICAN VICTORY. FIRST RACE OF THE LIVONIA SERIES-THE CO-LUMBIA WINS BY 27 MINUTES AND & SEC-ONDS.

The first yacht race of the Livonia series was sailed yesterday over the usual regatta course of the New-York Yacht Club, and resulted in a decisive victory for the schooner Columbia, Rear-Commodore Osgood. The Livonia displayed good sailing qualities, and, although the wind was too light for her, even exceeded the expectations of many whose judgnents were based on her record at home. The Columbia did not equal her performance in the races off Newport Harbor last month. The interest in the city regarding the termination of the race was very great, and, as the Staten Island ferry-boat came in at 6 p. m., large crowd had assembled to learn the result of the contest. The answer appeared satisfactory, for, without waiting for particulars, all went across the Battery, screaming, "The Columbia has won."

The race was one of the series of seven races between he English yacht Livonia and the yachts of the New-York Yacht Club. The Columbia had been piaced in eadiness, and, with the Sappho, was prepared for the ontest. The prize of the series is the memorable Queen's Cup, won by the schooner yacht America, in England, in 1851. The course of the New-York Yacht Club is from an anchorage west of a flag-boat stationed of the Quarantine landing, Staten Island, to the red first-class can-buoy west of Southwest Spit buoy, designated on the charts as buoy No. 10, passing it to the west and south; thence to the light-ship, rounding it to the north and east, and returning over the same course, passing east, going and returning, of all the buoys on the West Bank, namely: Nos. 13, 11, and 9, and west of the flag-boat staioned near the Quarantine landing, Staten Island.

The relative sizes of the two yachts were as follows: Name of Yarki Club. Ourser. Apportunt Livonia, R. H. Y. C. James Ashbury. Columbia, N. Y. Y. C. Pranklin Ongood.

SCHNE IN THE BAY.

The steam and sailing crafts of New-York were astiearly, and in many docks in the East and North River with flags and signals. The morning did not promise fine weather, but after a slight fail of rain, the skies cleared. The steamer William Fletcher, used as the judge's boat, left the foot of Desbrosses-st. at 9:21 a. m., having on board Moses H. Grinnell, Phillip Schuyler, and Chas. A. Minton of the Regatta Committee, and the following guests: Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, ex-Secretary Hamilton Morton, Anson Livingston, David Rawlston, ex-Mayor Godfrey Gunther, H. M. Morris, Ludlow Livingston, H. G. Russell Mr. Boardman of the yacht Wivern, and Charles Greg ory of The London Illustrated News. The Bay swarmed with every kind of craft. The schooners Sappho Madgie, Tidal Wave, Tarolinta, Magie, Madeleine Alice Tarolinta, and Foam, the sloop Gracie, and the steam yacht Mischief, were either lying at anchor, or darting about the Narrows. The steamers Magenta, Americus, Martin, Sea Bird, Arrowsmith, and Antelope, crowded with spectators, arrived at the start ing-point soon after. Dr. Carnochan's pleasure-yacht, Audrew Fletcher, maintained at the expense of the State, was present during the entire race. Commodore Bennett, Lester Wallack, George Wilson, and Harvey Hariey sailed as guests of Rear-Commodore Douglas, in the Columbia, and Lord Walter Campbell, Paymaster Cunningham, U.S. N., and Sheppard Homanc, on the Livonia. The committee-boat was industriously employed in keeping steamers and small boats away from the Livonia, as every one seemed anxious to see the stranger.

The signal was given at 10:40 a. m., both yachts having previously hoisted their foresails, mainsail, and fore and nain gaff-topsails. The Livonia also set her large square off-topsails. The Columbia first caught the breeze, her head sails-consisting of jib, flying-jib, and jib-topsailbeing run up and hauled to windward with a celerity which called forth the admiration of every yachtman The wind was blowing steadily from the north-west, and the tide was running out; the Columbia's head was canted toward the Staten Island shore, and she spun round like a top and filled away on the starboard tack; and when fairly under headway she set her large main topmast staysail. The Livonia hoisted her immense jibtopsail, and was some time in canting her head, for her after sails to draw, and she then ran up her fore staysail, and slowly followed in the wake of the Columbia. Both yachts moved slowly past the high bluffs of Staten Island and boomed out their head sails to windward to catch every puff of air that came from the bluffs. The Columbia, followed by the Livonia, rigged in her hauled aft her sheets as soon as she passed Fort Richmond. Clearing the Narrows, and fairly opening into the Lower Bay, they began to feel the strength of the breeze and the effect of the strong ebb tide, the Colum bia having passed the Staten Island Lighthouse at 11:3:15, singgishly past the Upper Quarantine, at which point the Columbia was one-third of a mile ahead of the Livonia, and had increased the distance to half a mile when the Livonia was abreast of the Lower Quarantine. A light rain set in, which it was feared would kill the wind; but both yachts kept their course for the South-West Spit, and the Columbia turned buoy No. 10 at 12:04, having hauled down her maintenpmast staysall, and standing on the port tack for Sandy Hook. The Livonia turned the buoy in fine style at 12:08:27, and both sent up their maintenpmast staysalls again, and drifted with the tide past the Hook, half way to the lightship. The breeze freshened and shifted to the westward, the Livonia being the first to feel its effect. The Columbia took it soon after, and turned the lightship at 1:23:53; the wind falling again as the Livonia neared the lightship, which she rounded at 1:33:31. Both wachts stood on the starboard tack to the south, the Columbia going about again when within 24 miles of the southern end of the Highlands, and the Livonia following and tacking when she was within 3 miles of the same point. South-West Spit, and the Columbia turned buoy The Columbia stood for the Highlands with every stitch

THE LIVORIA.

The new keel yacht Livonia, Commodore James Ash bury, 200 tuns, was launched last Spring, and has since contended in 18 races abroad, winning the first prize in four races. The distinguishing features of the schooler four races. The distinguishing features of the schooner are that her channel pieces are filled up solid underneath, so as to offer ro resistance to the water; that she is provided with a jib-boom instead of a bowsprit; that her jibs are all set without stays, and that her masts are pieced closer together than is usually the case in the English model. Her length is 10s fees over all; length on water line, 9s feet; breadth of beam, 23.7 feet. Her spars and rigging are of the heaviest kind, and are calculated for a heavy see yneith. Her sails are made of American cotton duck, and set to perfection. The interior arrangements are very commodious, and her cabin much resembles that of the Cambria. Her sailing master is Capt. Wood, formerly of the Egeria.

THE COLUMBIA, The Columbia, Rear-Commodore Franklin Osgood, is one of the newest accessions to the New-York yes equadron, having been launched in April last from squadron, having been launched in April last from the yard of J. B. Van Duesen, at Chester, Penn. She is a center-board, cock-pit schooner of 200 time. The dimensions are length on deck, 112 feet; at water-line, 500 feet; certreme breadth, 365 feet; depth of held, 36 feet, and draught of water, 5.64 feet. She carries over 7,000 square feet of canvas in her mainsail, fore-sail, and jib. The masts are of great strength, and her rigging is of charcoal wire. Her cabla accommodations are very spacious, the main saids accommodations are very spacious, the main saids accommodations are very spacious, the main saids accommodate of fact and a length of 35 feet. Her cabla accommodations are very spacious, the main saids according a width of space and a length of 35 feet. Her adding according to the common saids a third time years when also won the fixmous cup in England in 1811, he sailed the Magic, which wen the moc on Aug. 3, 1870, and defeated his English antagonists a third time yeared the Magic at the time of the last race for the America cup.

The account race of the series will be sailed to-morrow. cond race of the series will be sailed to-morrow